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Francisco that year of a great economic congress, with departments representing international trade, commerce, and finance, and "a congress of the two Americas in which the fullest exposition should be given of the civilization and culture of the Latin-American peoples, with a view of advancing the understanding of Latin America by North America, and *vice versa*. There should be a great international congress of the Oriental nations and their civilization. China and Japan should be invited to present their civilization and their interests at the hands of their most accomplished representatives, and ways and means should be discussed and considered of promoting closer and better relations between the United States and the Oriental peoples." All this can be done, and ought to be done.

. . . At the convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in March, Mrs. Frank F. Williams, in a strong practical address, urged the appointment of a committee of the Federation on arbitration and peace, and that every woman's club in the city of Buffalo should put a peace day on its calendar. Both these suggestions were approved. It was also voted to urge upon the General Federation at its biennial meeting in San Francisco, in June, to have a peace address on its program.

. . . A move for peace between Italy and Turkey has been made by the representatives of the powers at Rome and Constantinople. The terms given by the Italian government to the Foreign Ministers at Rome have been rejected by Turkey, whose government refuses to enter upon any peace negotiations except upon the recognized sovereignty of Turkey in Tripoli. The bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Italian fleet has had no apparent effect, except possibly to make Turkey more determined than ever not to relinquish her claims to Tripoli.

. . . The *Washington Post* of April 27 contains the following statement:

"Two hundred and two claims for pecuniary compensation of American citizens against Great Britain, and ninety-two similar demands of British subjects against the United States, are open to arbitration under an agreement just reached between the State Department and the British Ambassador. The arrangement puts into operation the special agreement of August 18, 1910, which creates a tribunal to arbitrate the accumulated claims of many years against both governments. The tribunal does not hold a commission to hear any claims, however, which do not appear in the schedules annexed to the special agreement as specific subjects of discussion. The understanding reached between the British Ambassador and the State Department limits to four months from the present the time in which either government may present claims to the other."

. . . Mrs. Mary A. Garbutt, of Los Angeles, has secured the endorsement of 30,000 women of California for her plan of trying to induce Congress to leave the Panama Canal unfortified, and instead to erect at its entrance a great statue of Peace. In writing of the subject she says: "Women are weary to death of walking through 'the valley of the shadow' to secure food for cannon. . . . The women of America want the Panama Canal to stand a monument to the brotherhood of man; we want the ships of all nations to pass through

it on the business of life, not death; and we want the statue there to admonish all men that the great god Mars is dead."

. . . On April 3 the Senate ratified the international wireless telegraph treaty, which had been in its hands since December, 1907. The treaty was signed at Berlin, November 3, 1906, by the leading powers of the world. Under the treaty the powers agree to submit to uniform regulations governing wireless communications between the coast and vessels at sea when operated by the governments, and to require private concerns to observe the same regulations. An international wireless conference will be held in London this summer, for the purpose of modifying the regulations so as to bring them up to date.

. . . The American Society of International Law held its sixth annual meeting at Washington, D. C., April 25-27, in the Pan-American Building. We hope to publish in a subsequent issue some of the excellent addresses given at this meeting. The banquet at the New Willard, with which the proceedings closed; was one of the most successful we have ever attended. The speaking by the Prime Minister of Canada, Congressman Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; Judge Gray, of the United States District Court; Senator Lodge, C. L. Lange, of Brussels, permanent secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, and Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, of New York, who presided, was exceptionally fine.

A SONG OF PEACE.

Lord, grant us peace o'er all the world,
Let human passions rage no more,
But joy-bells ring from shore to shore,
And blood-stained battle-flags be furled.

May greed of gold and lust of power
No longer taint the nation's life;
May bestiality and strife
Grow less and less from hour to hour.

May manhood, passionate for good,
Rise from the slough of mad desire,
And nations join in one glad choir
To sing the song of Brotherhood.

May all men cry, "Hail to the Dawn!"
And seek with Love the world to fill;
Shaming away the coarser will
Of those who hold men's souls in pawn.

Hail to the Dawn! Where'er the sun
Sheds warmth and light upon the earth,
May Love and Brotherhood have birth
And Peace's victory be won.

Hail to the Dawn! Break every sword,
And let dread cannon boom no more;
But chains of peace bind shore to shore,
And all men live in glad accord.

Then shall all fettered souls be freed,
And tyranny no more shall spoil
The first-fruits of men's straining toil,
To satisfy unholy greed.

Hail to the Dawn! May bonfires blaze
With gladsome glow on every hill,
And He who murmured "Peace, be still!"
Give Peace on earth through endless days.

W. T. HAWKINS.

Huddersfield, England.